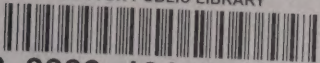


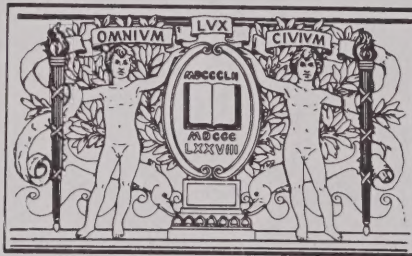
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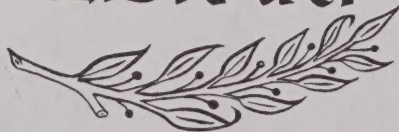


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Community Meetings 2003

Health Status Report for Fenway and the South End October 30, 2003

Presented by the Boston Public Health
Commission



903-1866

Fenway and the South End



MAP PREPARATION:
Boston Public Health Commission Research Office

Population by Race/Ethnicity, the Fenway, the South End, and Boston, 1990 and 2000

TOTAL POPULATION		South	
	Fenway	End	Boston
Census 2000	29,823	33,502	589,141
Census 1990	27,333	30,926	574,283
BY RACE/ETHNICITY			
White 2000	67%	48%	49.0%
White 1990	71%	43%	59.0%
Black 2000	8%	15%	24.0%
Black 1990	12%	21%	24.0%
Latino 2000	9%	12%	14.0%
Latino 1990	8%	12%	11.0%
Asian 2000	12%	23%	7.0%
Asian/Pacific Islander 1990	8%	24%	5.0%
Other Race* 2000	<1%	<1%	2.0%
Other Race* 1990	<1%	<1%	<1%
Two or More Races 2000	3%	2%	3.0%
Two or More Races 1990	N/A	N/A	N/A

"Other race" includes Native Americans (1990), and Native Hawaiians/Other Pacific Islanders, Alaska Native/American Indians, and Other Races (2000)

DATA SOURCE: US Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, American FactFinder, Census 2000

DATA ANALYSIS: Boston Public Health Commission Research Office

Population by Race/Ethnicity Chinatown, 1990 and 2000

Race/Ethnicity	1990	2000
Total Population	6,887	9,196
White, non-Hispanic	19%	29%
Black, non-Hispanic	7%	6%
Hispanic	3%	5%
Asian/Pacific Islander (1990)	71%	N/A
Asian (2000)	N/A	57%
Other Race*	<1%	0.5%
Two or More Races	N/A	1%

*Other race" includes Native Americans (1990), and Native Hawaiians/Other Pacific Islanders, Alaska Native/American Indians, and Other Races (2000).

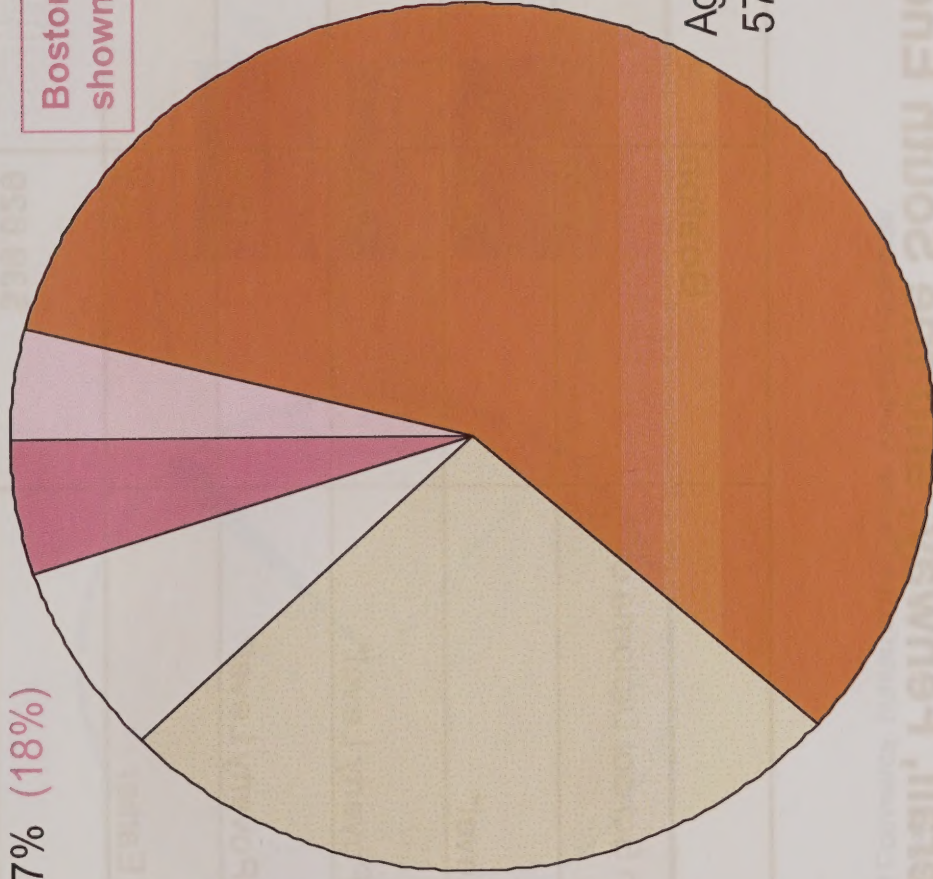
DATA SOURCE: Modified Age-Race-Sex file for Boston census tracts, 1990 US Census; US Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, American Fact Finder, Census 2000.
DATA ANALYSIS: Boston Public Health Commission, Research Office

Population by Age Fenway and Boston, 2000

Ages 65+
5% (10%)

Ages 45-64
7% (18%)

Ages 0-17
4% (20%)



Boston percentages are
shown in blue, in parentheses.

NOTE: Percentages do not total 100% due to rounding.
DATA SOURCE: US Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, American Fact Finder, Census 2000
DATA ANALYSIS: Boston Public Health Commission Research Office

Selected Socioeconomic Indicators

Boston Overall, Fenway, and the South End, 2000

Indicator	Boston	Fenway	South End
% of Population with at least High School Diploma or GED (Adults Ages 25 and Over)	79%	89%	72%
% of Population Below Poverty Level*	20%	37%	24%
% of Children (Under 18) Below Poverty Level*	26%	36%	34%
% of Adults 65 and Older Below Poverty Level*	18%	27%	39%
% of Housing Units Built 1939 or Earlier	54%	52%	55%
Median Household Income**	\$39,629	\$25,380	\$38,840

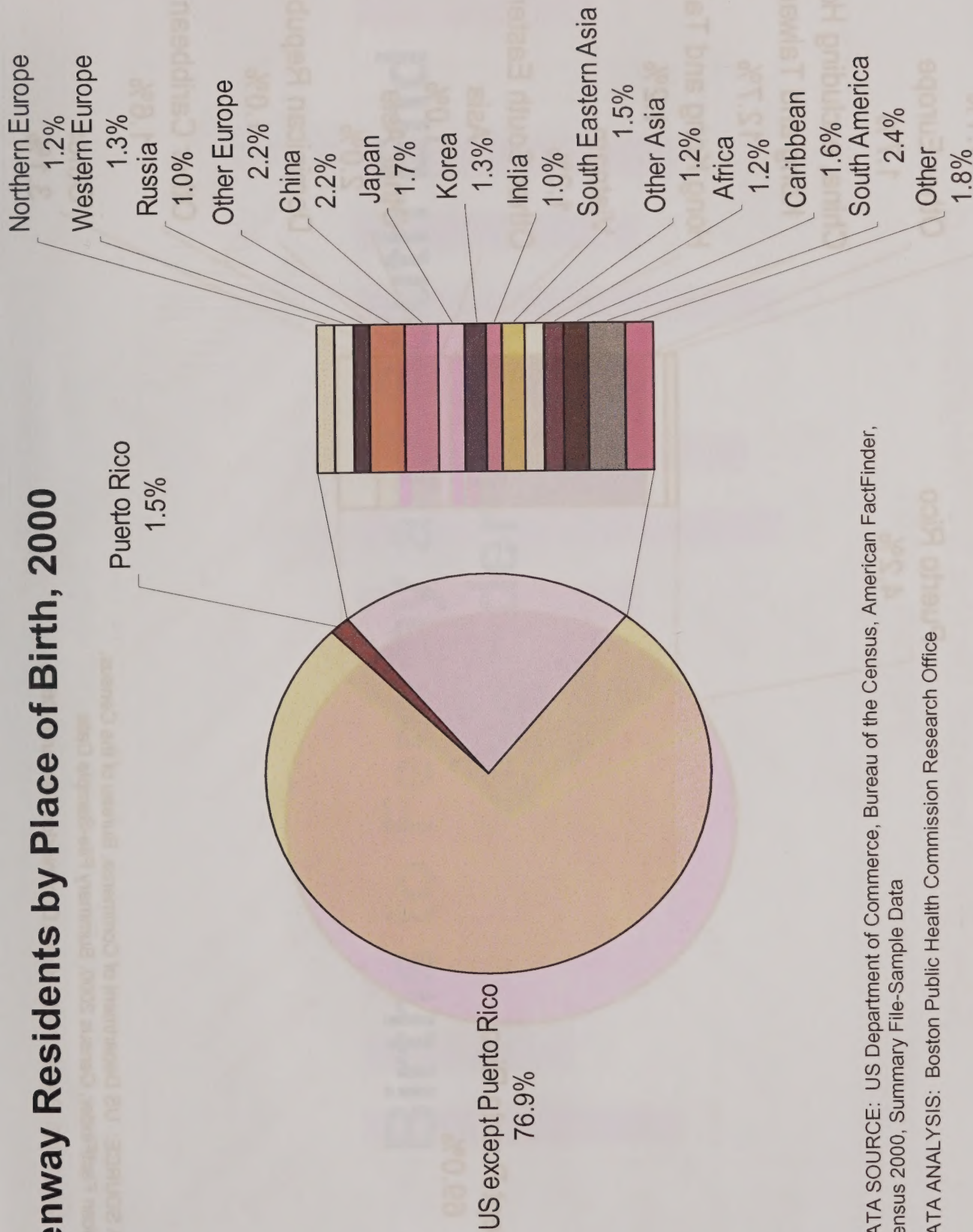
*Based on income in 1999

**Estimated median household income in 1999

DATA SOURCE: US Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, American FactFinder, Census 2000, Summary File Sample Data

DATA ANALYSIS: Boston Public Health Commission Research Office

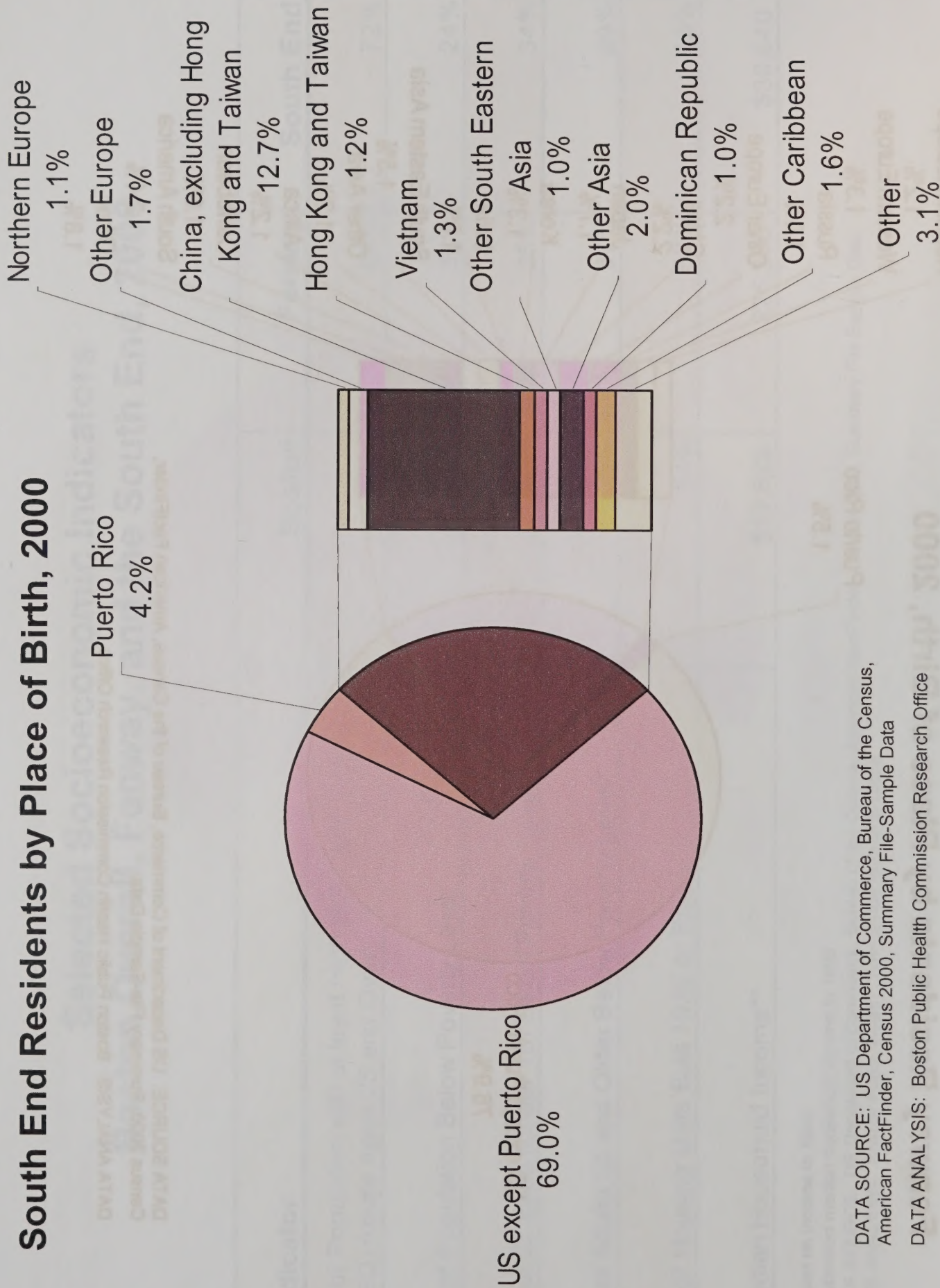
Fenway Residents by Place of Birth, 2000



DATA SOURCE: US Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, American FactFinder, Census 2000, Summary File-Sample Data

DATA ANALYSIS: Boston Public Health Commission Research Office

South End Residents by Place of Birth, 2000

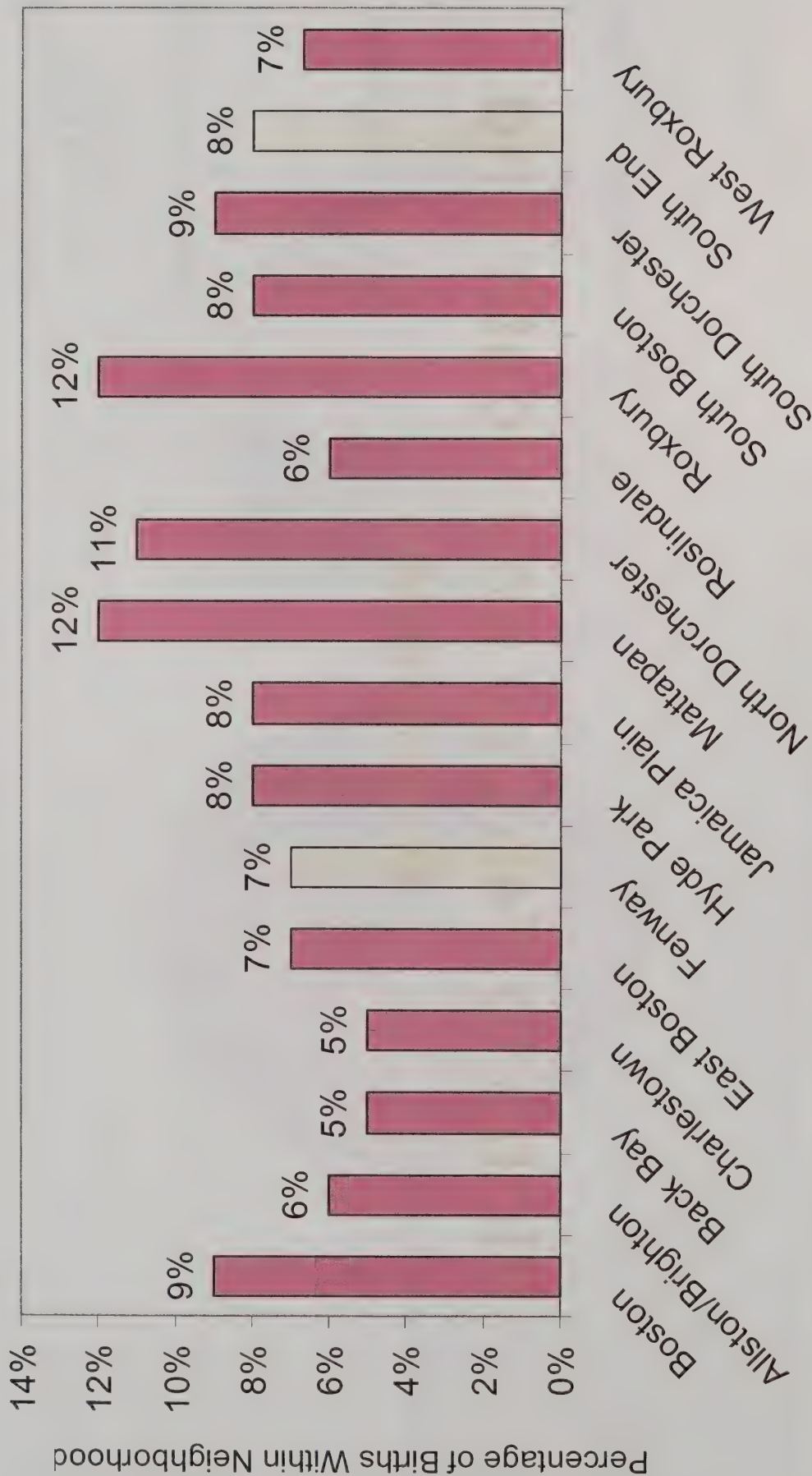


DATA SOURCE: US Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, American FactFinder, Census 2000, Summary File-Sample Data

DATA ANALYSIS: Boston Public Health Commission Research Office

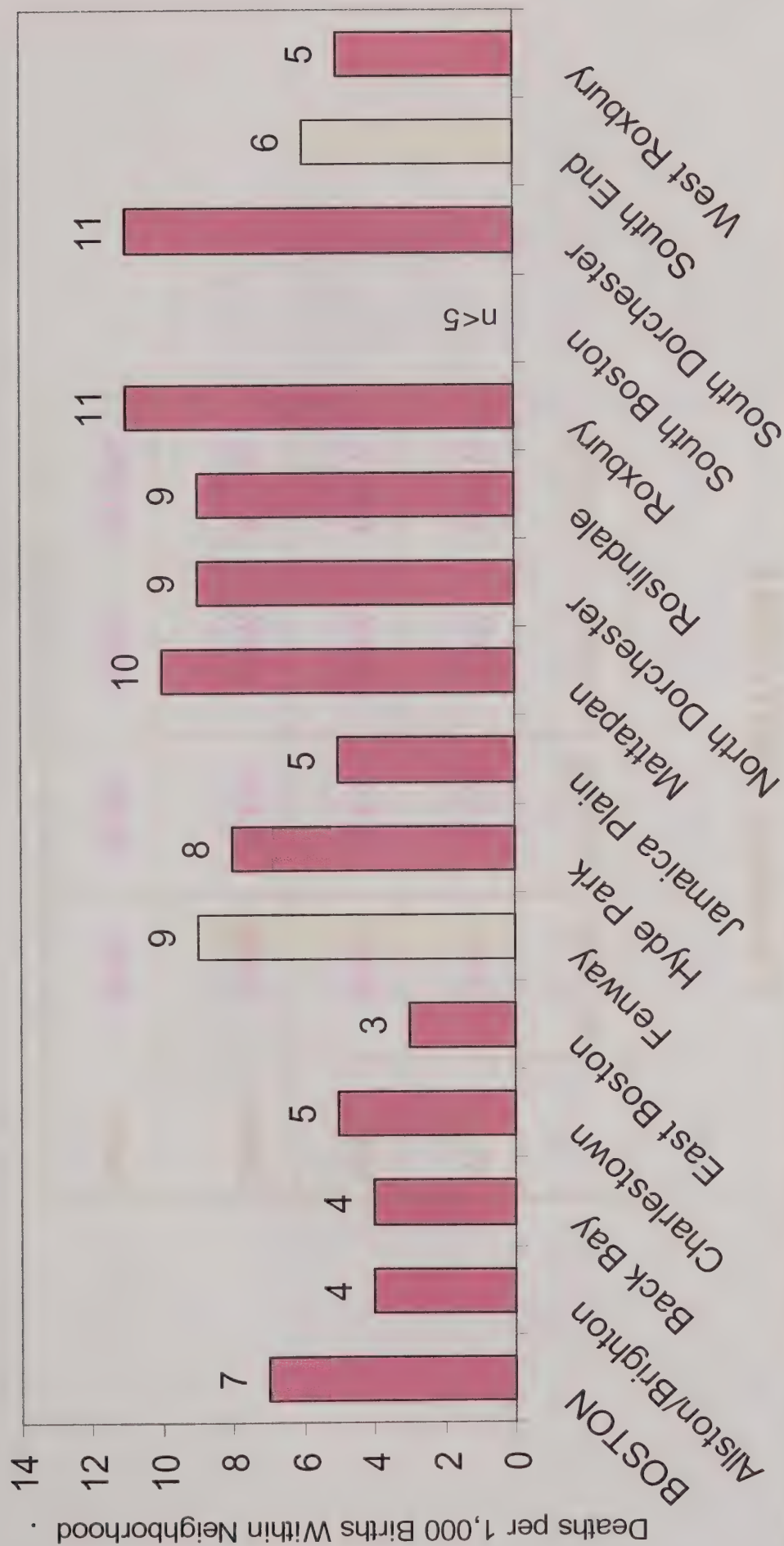
Births to Fenway and South End Residents

Low Birthweight Births by Neighborhood Boston, 2001



NOTE: North End data have been incorporated with Back Bay data.
 DATA SOURCE: Boston resident live births, Massachusetts Department of Public Health
 DATA ANALYSIS: Boston Public Health Commission Research Office

Infant Mortality Rates by Neighborhood Boston, 1997-2001



NOTE: North End data have been incorporated with Back Bay data.
 DATA SOURCE: Boston resident deaths and live births, Massachusetts Department of Public Health
 ANALYSIS: Boston Public Health Commission Research Office

Cumulative Birthweight Distribution by Race/Ethnicity, Fenway, 1997-2001

	<1,500g	<2,000g	<2,500g	≥2,500g
White	N<5	2.4%	6.7%	92.8%
Black	N<5	7.6%	14.5%	84.8%
Latino	3.0%	5.4%	6.6%	93.4%
Asian	N<5	N<5	8.6%	91.4%

NOTE: Percentages do not total 100% due to rounding.
 DATA SOURCE: Boston resident live births, Massachusetts Department of Public Health
 DATA ANALYSIS: Boston Public Health Commission Research Office

Cumulative Birthweight Distribution by Race/Ethnicity, South End, 1997-2001

	<1,000g	<1,500g	<2,000g	<2,500g	≥2,500g
White	N<5 2.7%	1.5%	2.8%	8.3%	91.1%
Black	2.7%	4.2%	6.6%	15.2%	84.8%
Latino	2.0%	3.3%	5.0%	8.6%	91.4%
Asian	N<5	N<5	1.9%	7.5%	92.5%

NOTE: Percentages do not total 100% due to rounding.
 DATA SOURCE: Boston resident live births, Massachusetts Department of Public Health
 DATA ANALYSIS: Boston Public Health Commission Research Office

Communicable Diseases

Hepatitis C Incidence Rates by Neighborhood Boston, 2001



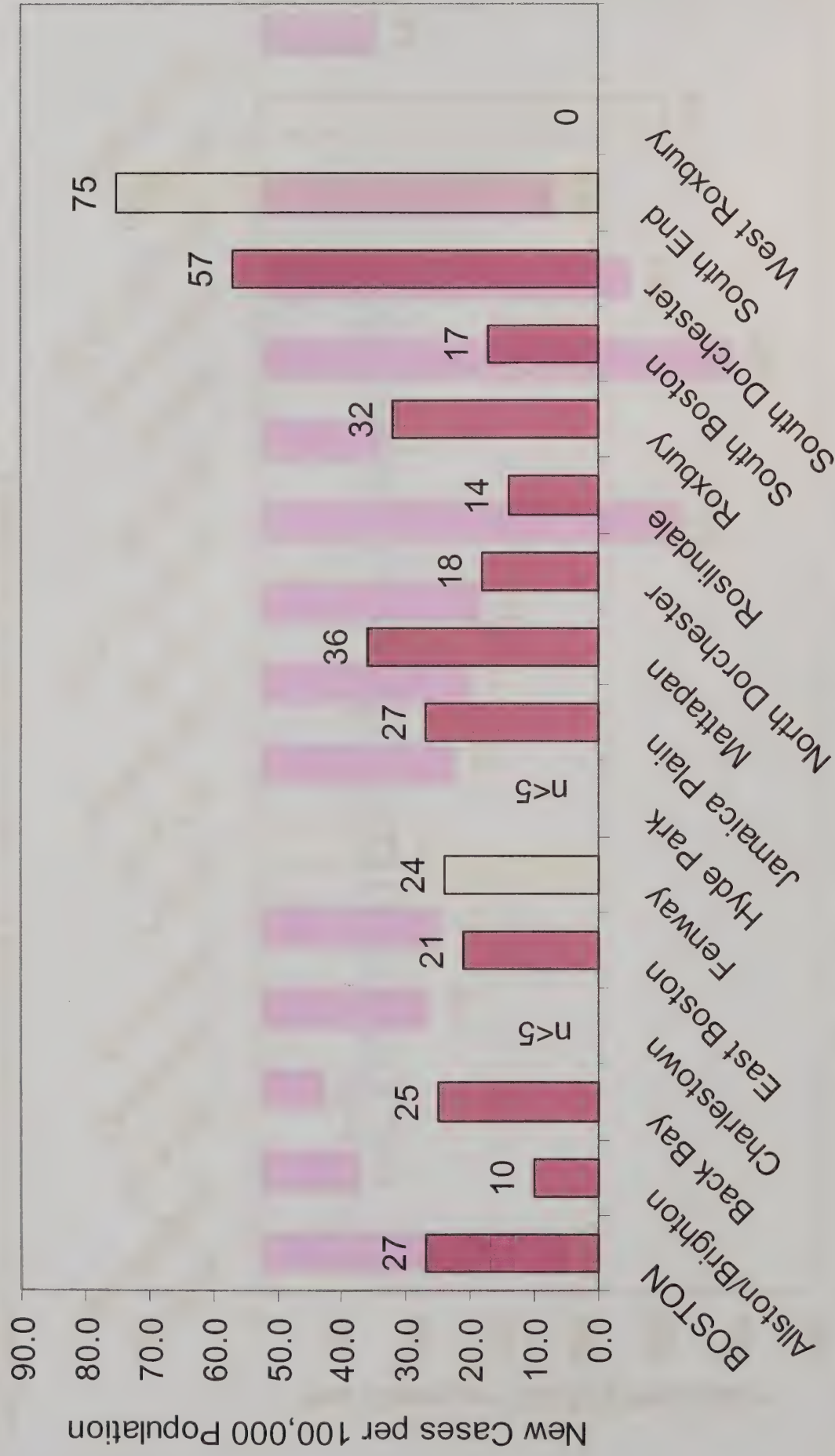
NOTE: North End data have been incorporated with Back Bay data. Cases reflect year of report, not year of diagnosis.

DATA SOURCE: Communicable Disease Database, Boston Public Health Commission, Communicable Disease Control Division. Rates are calculated using the US Census 2000 for resident population by zip code.

DATA ANALYSIS: Boston Public Health Commission, Communicable Disease Control Division

GRAPHIC: Boston Public Health Commission Research Office

AIDS Incidence Rates by Neighborhood Boston, 2001



NOTE: North End data have been incorporated with Back Bay data.

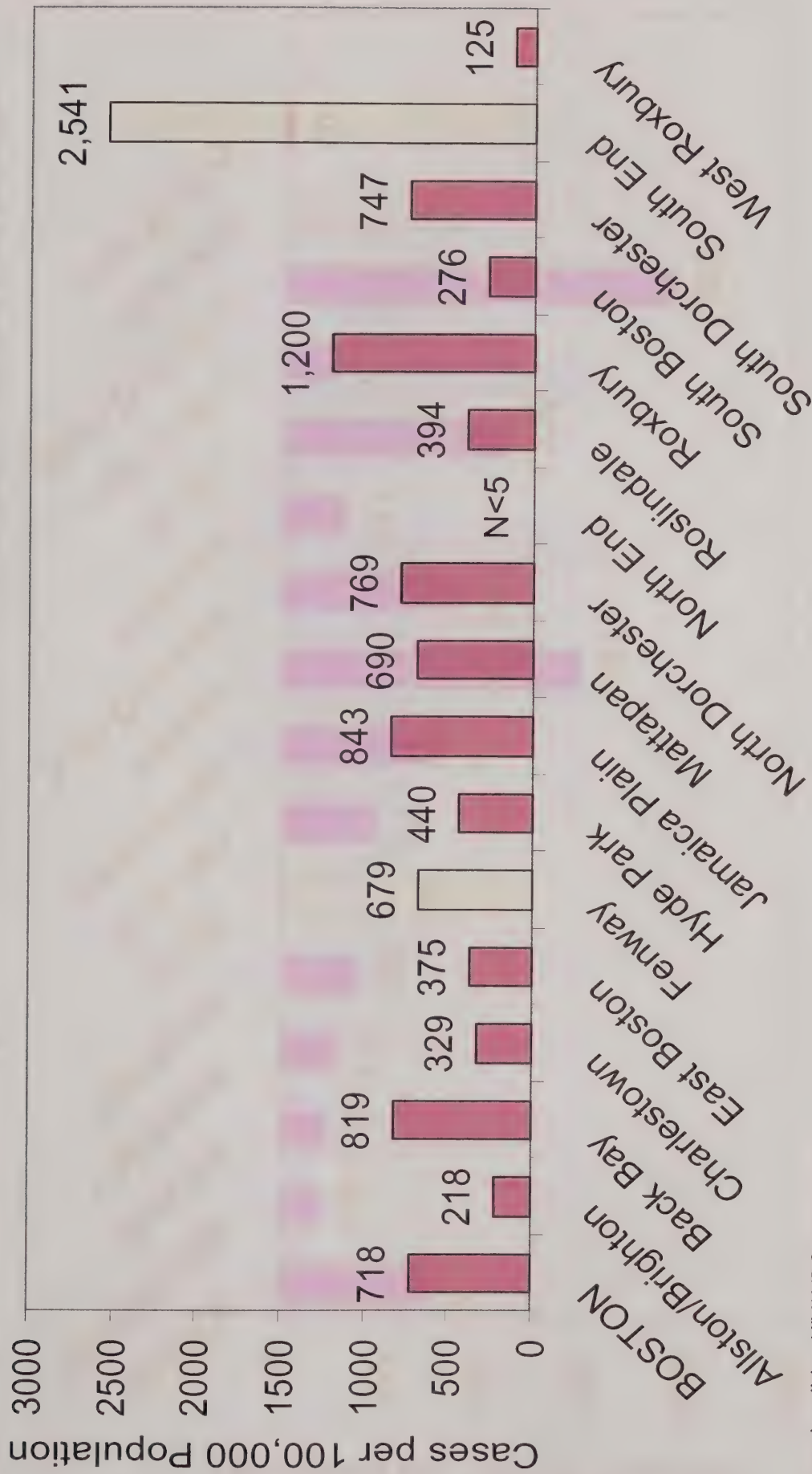
DATA SOURCE: AIDS Reporting System Data, Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease Control. Rates are calculated using the US Census 2000 for resident population by zip code.

DATA ANALYSIS: Boston Public Health Commission, Communicable Disease Control Division

GRAPHIC: Boston Public Health Commission Research Office

HIV/AIDS Prevalence Rates* by Neighborhood

As of October 1, 2003

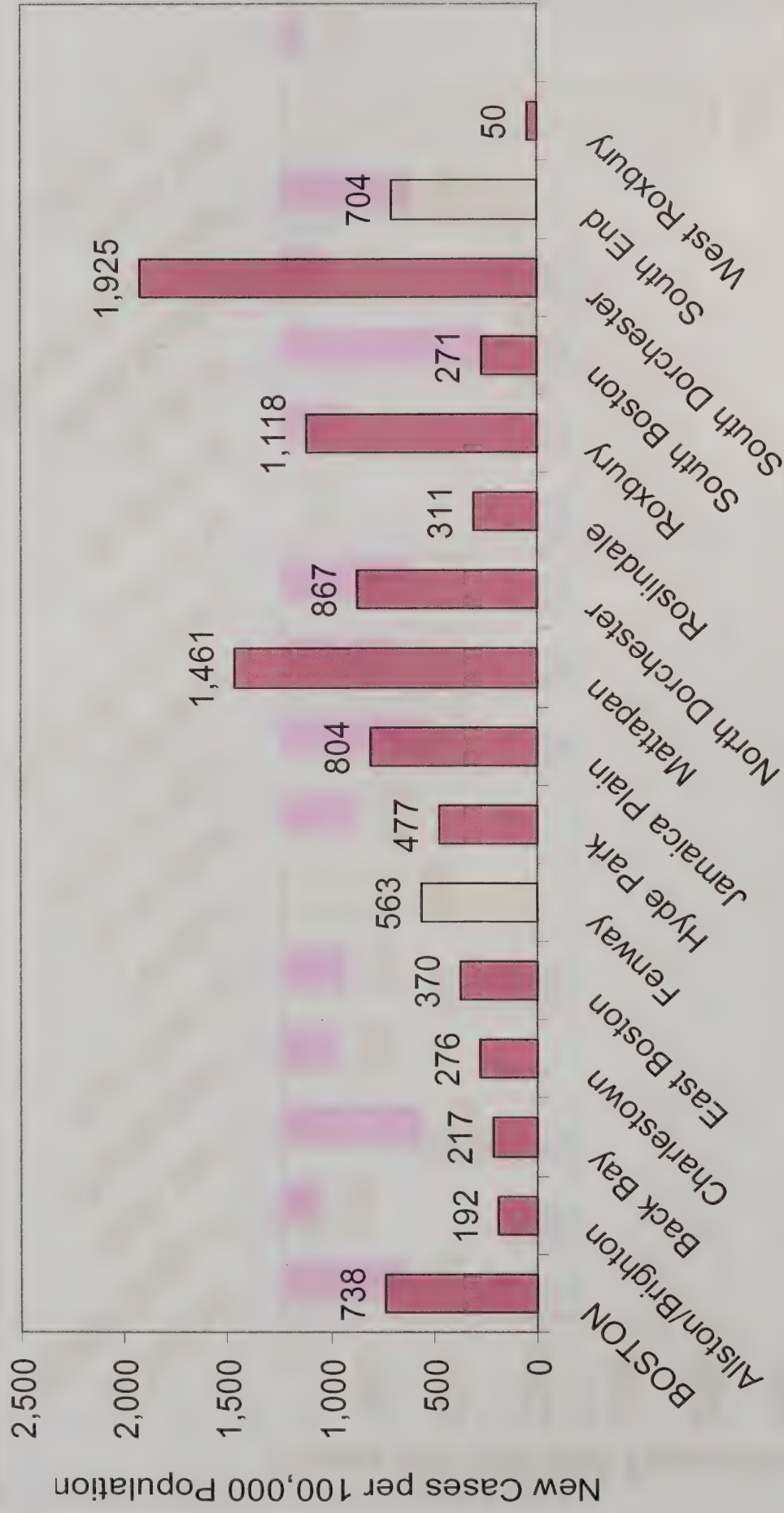


*Based on living HIV/AIDS cases only.

DATA SOURCE: HIV/AIDS Surveillance, Massachusetts Department of Public Health. Rates are calculated using the US 2000 Census for resident population by zip code.

DATA ANALYSIS: Boston Public Health Commission Research Office

Sexually Transmitted Disease Incidence Rates by Neighborhood Boston, 2001



NOTES: North End data have been incorporated with Back Bay data. Sexually transmitted diseases shown in this chart include chlamydia, syphilis, and gonorrhea.

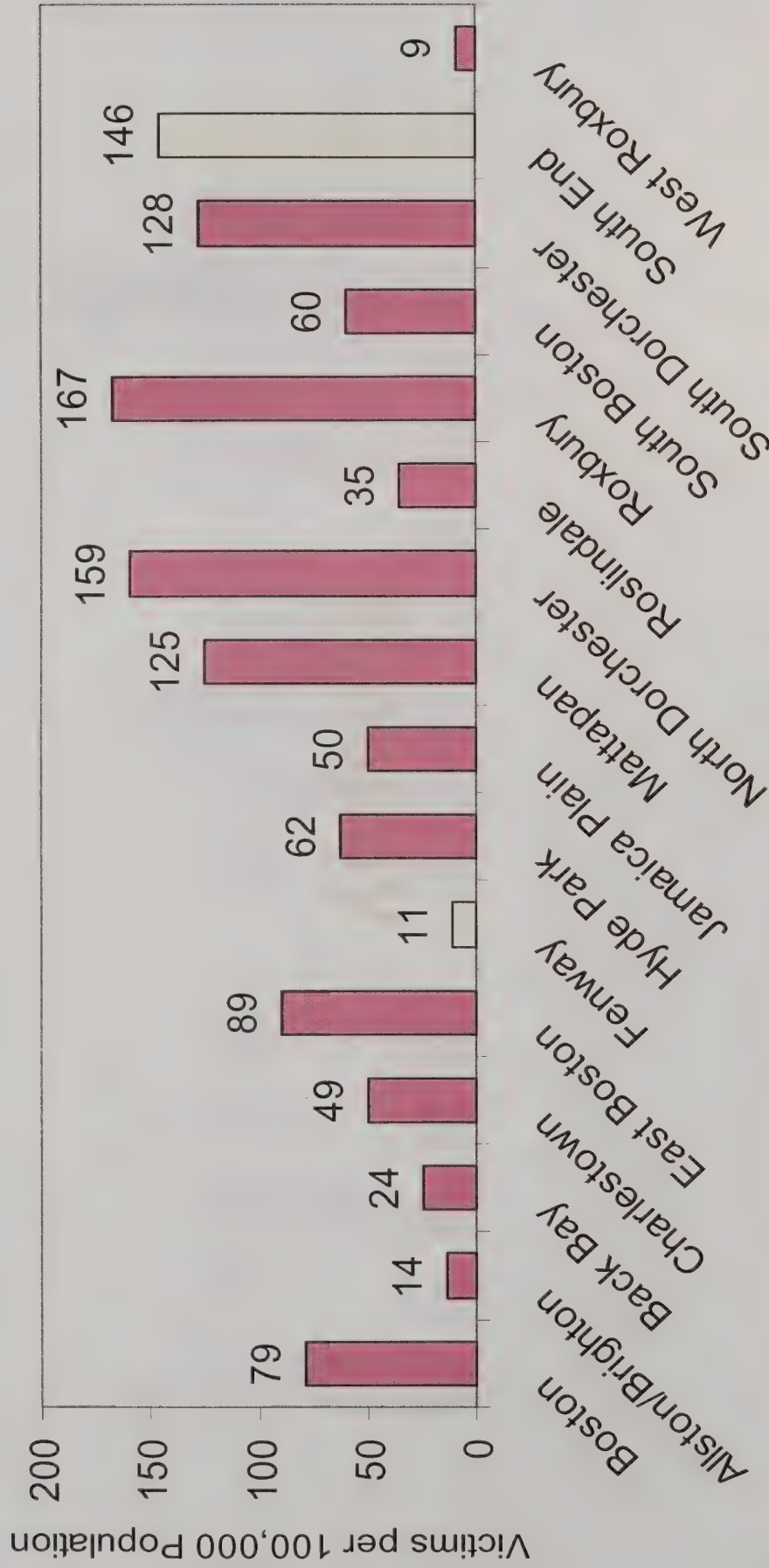
DATA SOURCE: Selected STDs for Boston Report, Massachusetts Department of Public Health, STD Division. Rates are calculated using the US Census 2000 for resident population by zip code.

DATA ANALYSIS: Boston Public Health Commission, Communicable Disease Control Division

GRAPHIC: Boston Public Health Commission Research Office

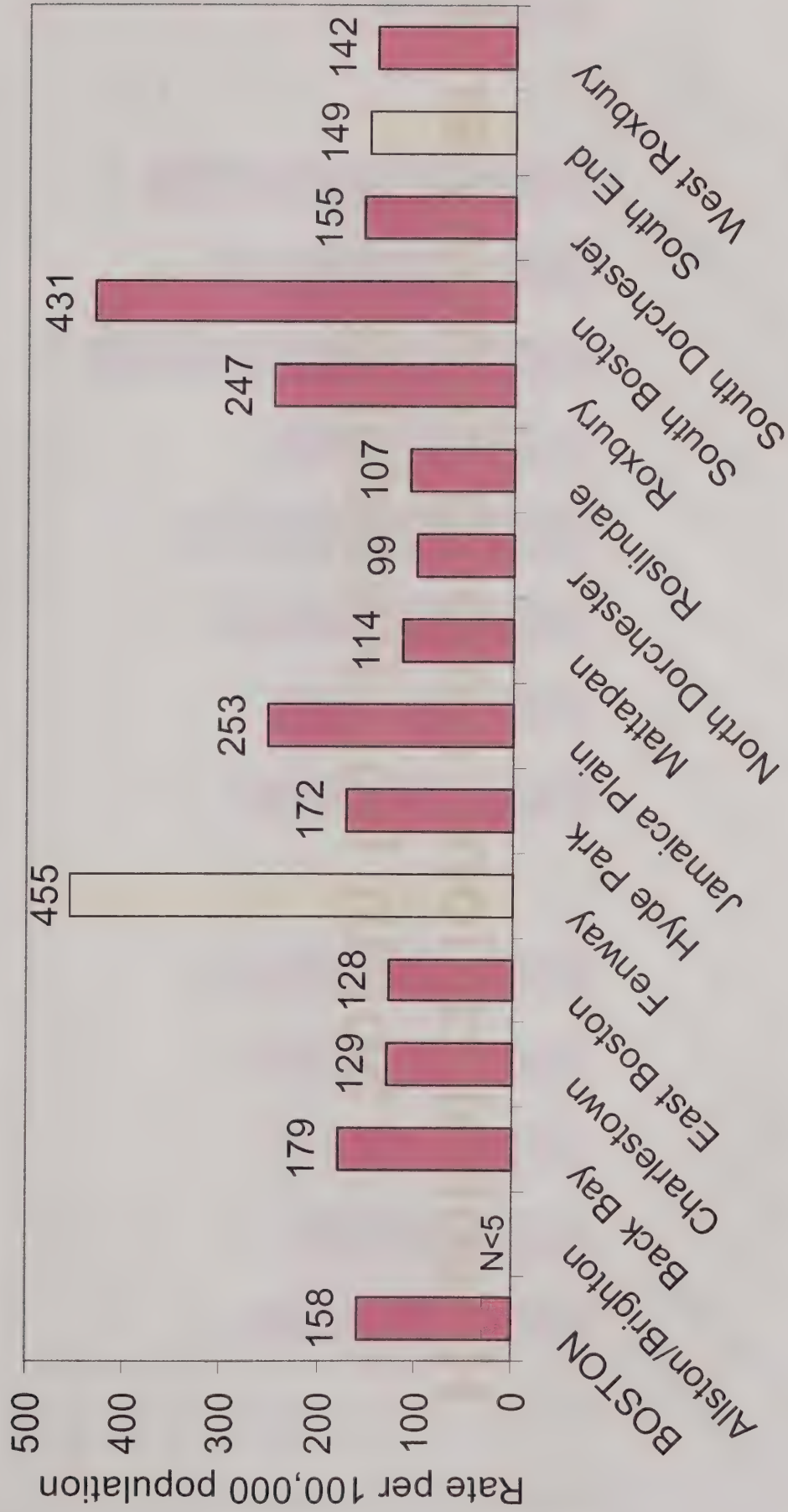
Violence

Victims of Non-Fatal Violence-Related Gunshot and Sharp Instrument Injury Rates By Neighborhood Boston 1999-2002



NOTE: North End data have been incorporated with Back Bay data.
 DATA SOURCE: Weapons-Related Injury Surveillance System (WRISS), Massachusetts Department of Public Health
 DATA ANALYSIS: Boston Public Health Commission Research Office

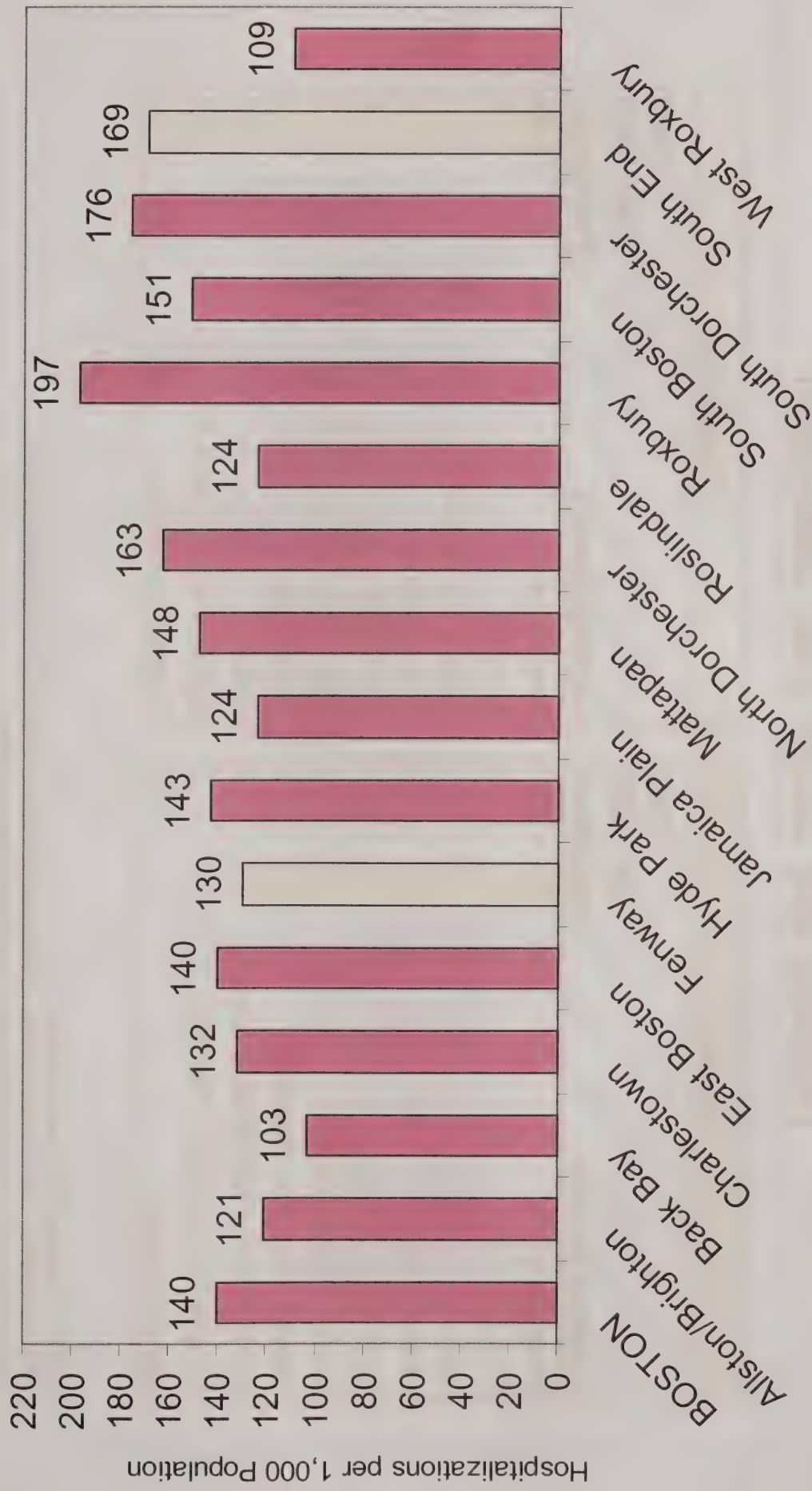
Child and Adolescent Suicide Attempt Rates by Neighborhood, Boston 1998- 2001



NOTES: North End data have been incorporated with Back Bay data. Rates are per 100,000 population of children and adolescents ages 10-17.
 DATA SOURCE: Boston Emergency Department Surveillance System, 1998-2001, Boston Public Health Commission
 DATA ANALYSIS: Boston Public Health Commission Research Office

Hospitalizations Among Fenway and South End Residents

Hospitalization Age-Adjusted Rates by Neighborhood Boston, 2001



NOTE: North End data have been incorporated with Back Bay data.

DATA SOURCE: 2001 Acute Case Mix, Massachusetts Division of Health Care Finance and Policy. Rates are calculated using the US 2000 Census for resident population by zip code.

DATA ANALYSIS: Boston Public Health Commission Research Office

Leading Causes of Hospitalization: Age-Adjusted Rates Fenway and South End, 2000-2001

Fenway		
Leading Causes	Rate per 1,000 Population	
Pregnancy	10	
Psychoses	5	
Injury	5	
Chest Pain	5	
Substance Abuse	3	
Cardiac Arrhythmia	3	
Heart Failure and Shock	2	
Nutritional and Metabolic Disorder	2	
Simple Pneumonia & Pleurisy	2	
Appendectomy	0.7	

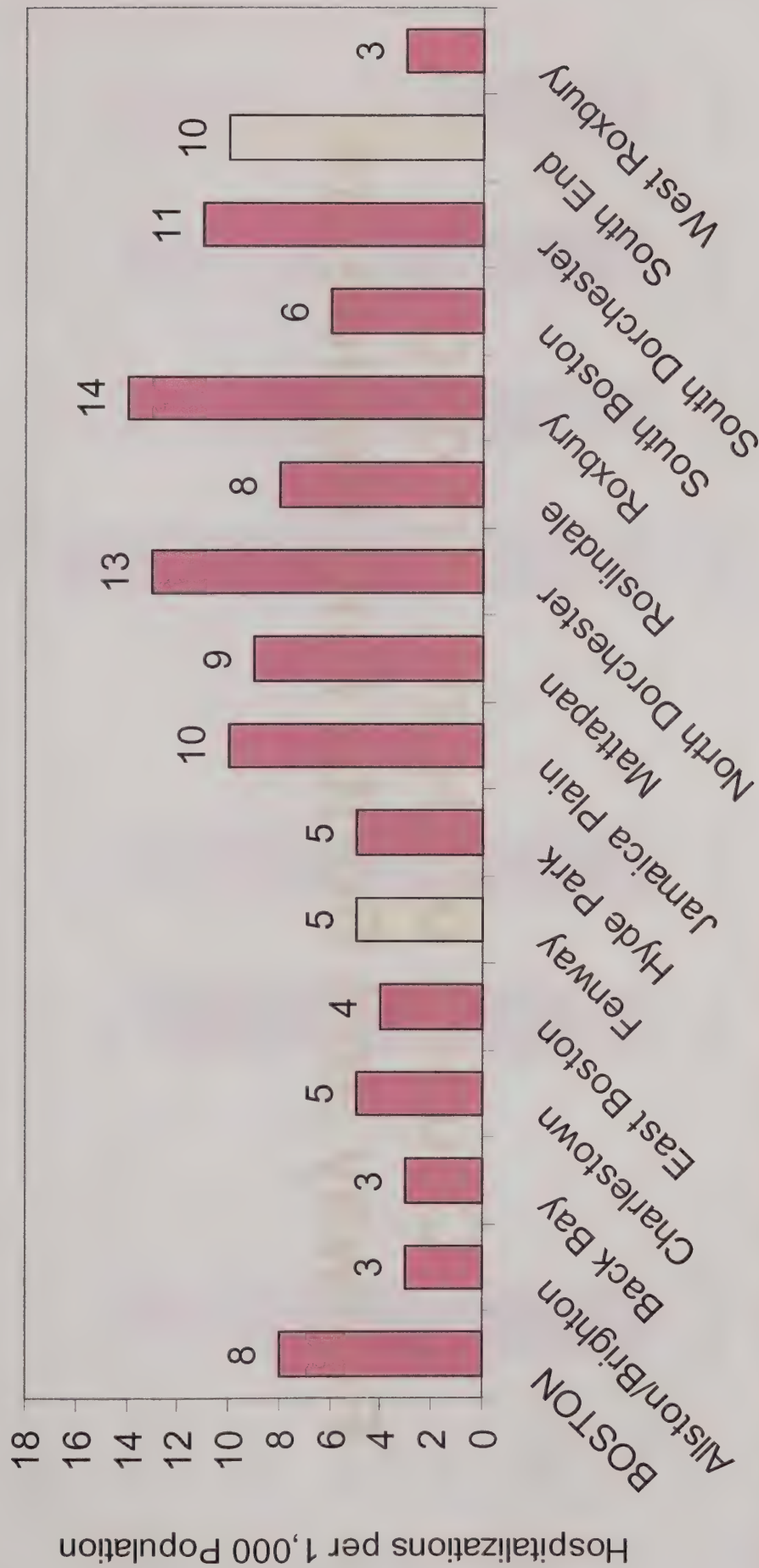
South End		
Leading Causes	Rate per 1,000 Population	
Pregnancy	24	
Injury	8	
Substance Abuse	6	
Psychoses	6	
Bronchitis and Asthma	5	
Heart Failure and Shock	5	
Chest Pain	4	
Cellulitis	4	
Simple Pneumonia & Pleurisy	4	
Cardiac Arrhythmia	3	

NOTE: Newborns have been excluded.

DATA SOURCE: 2001 Acute Case Mix, Massachusetts Division of Health Care Finance and Policy.

DATA ANALYSIS: Boston Public Health Commission Research Office

Asthma Hospitalization Average Annual Rates Children Under Age 5 by Neighborhood, Boston, 1998-2001



NOTE: North End data have been incorporated with Back Bay data.

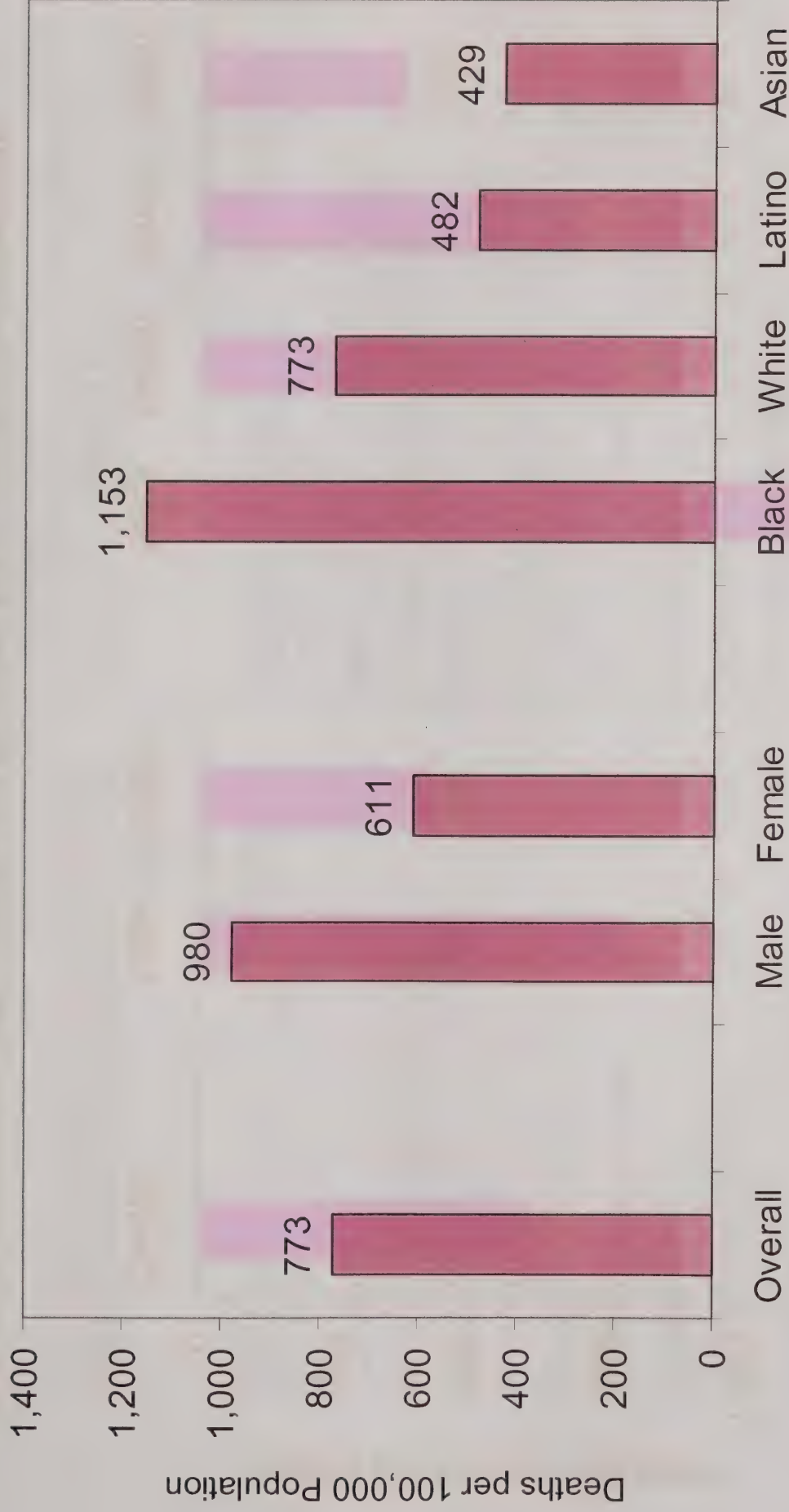
DATA SOURCE: 1998-2001 Acute Case Mix, Massachusetts Division of Health Care Finance and Policy. Rates are calculated using the US 2000 Census resident population by zip code.

DATA ANALYSIS: Boston Public Health Commission Research Office

Causes of Death Among Fenway and South End Residents

Overall Mortality Age-Adjusted Rates by Sex and Race/Ethnicity

Fenway, 1999-2001

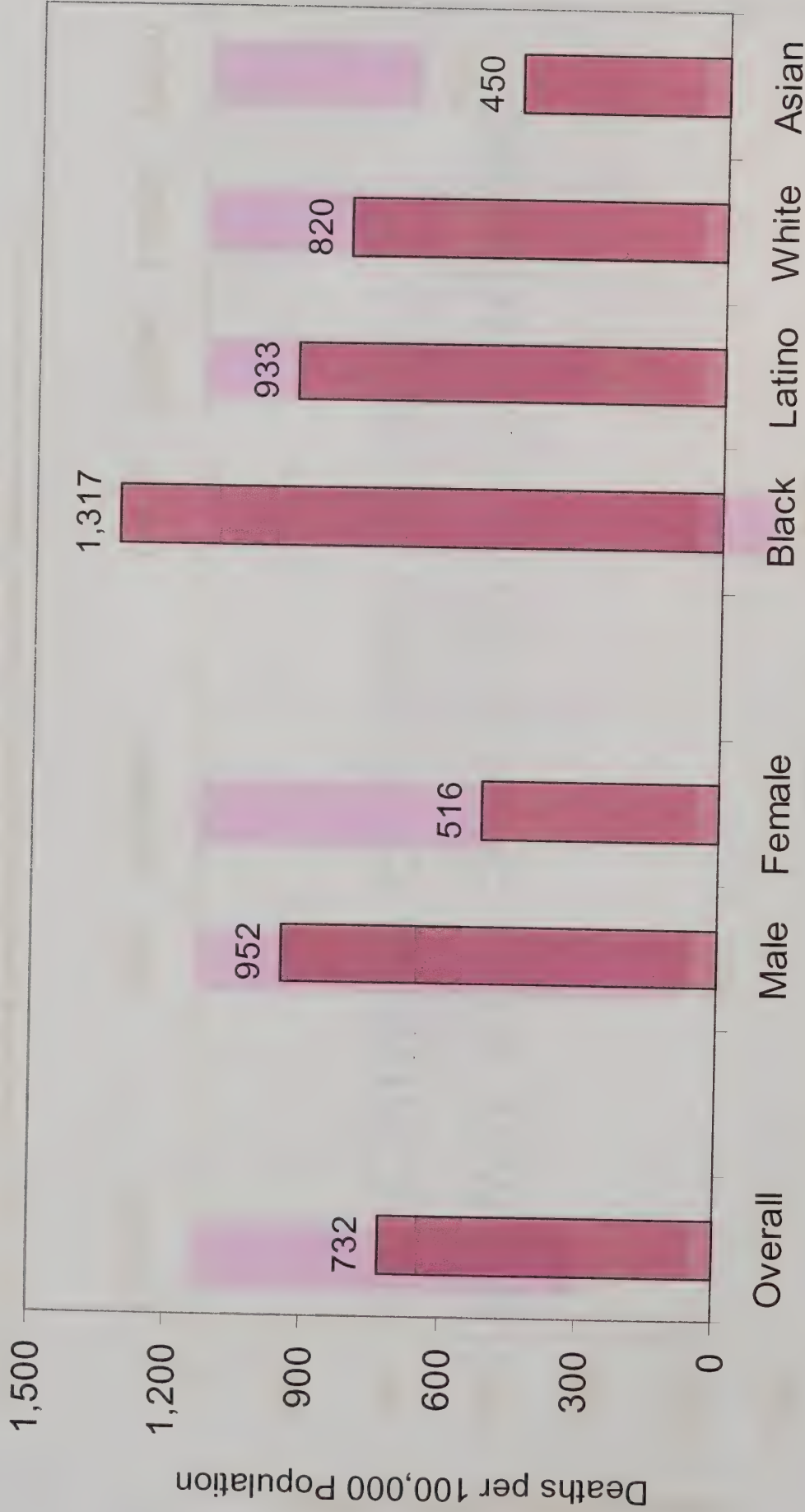


DATA SOURCE: Boston resident deaths, Massachusetts Department of Public Health. Rates are calculated using the US Census 2000 for resident population.

DATA ANALYSIS: Boston Public Health Commission Research Office

Overall Mortality Age-Adjusted Rates by Sex and Race/Ethnicity

South End, 1999-2001



DATA SOURCE: Boston resident deaths, Massachusetts Department of Public Health. Rates are calculated using the US Census 2000 for resident population.

DATA ANALYSIS: Boston Public Health Commission Research Office

Leading Causes of Death: Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates Fenway and South End, 2000-2001

Fenway	
Leading Causes	Deaths per 100,000 Population
Heart Disease	204
Cancer	196
All Injuries Combined	48
Diabetes	34
HIV/AIDS	31
Substance Abuse	29
Pneumonia/Influenza	26
Septicemia	22
Stroke	22

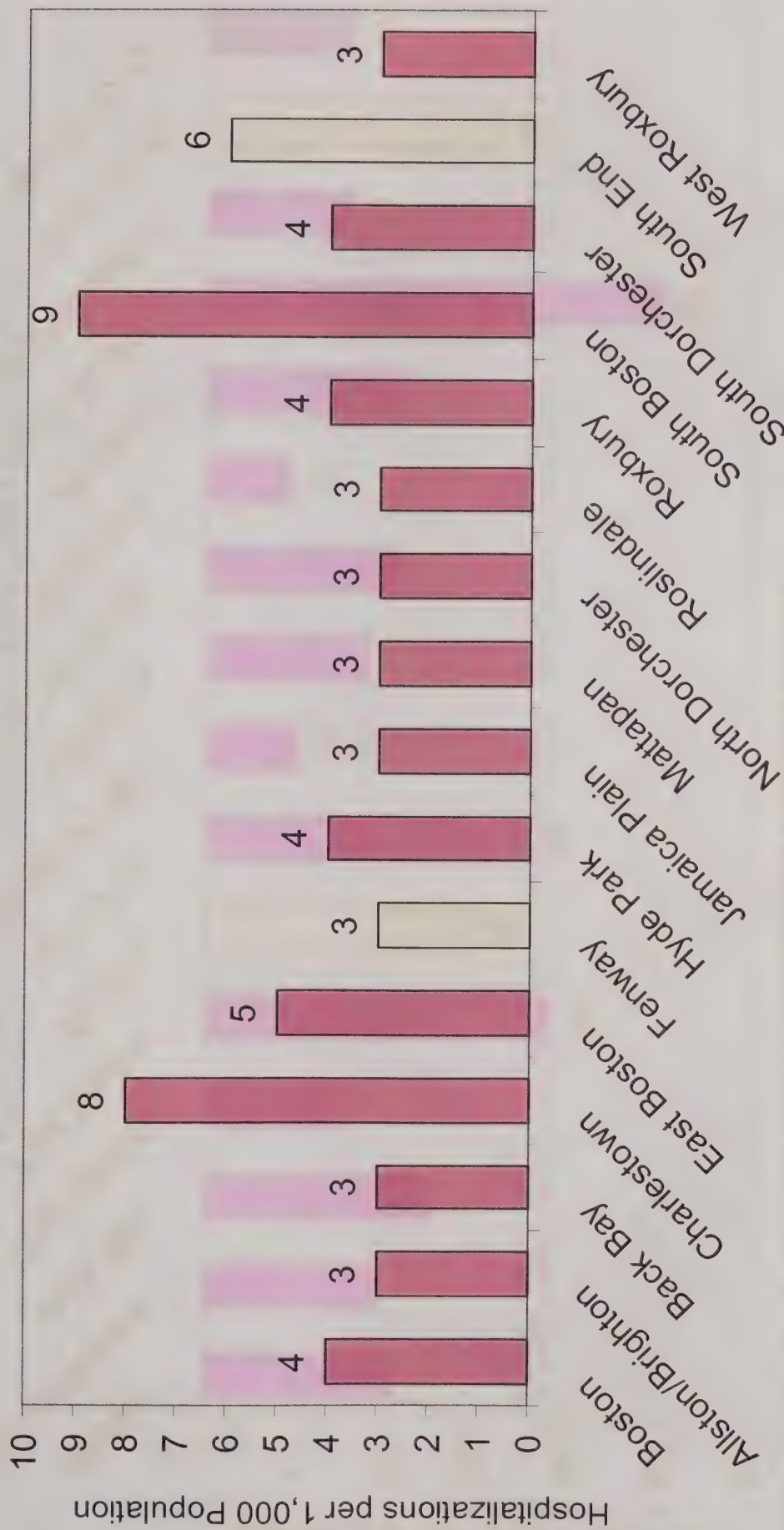
South End	
Leading Causes	Deaths per 100,000 Population
Cancer	183
Heart Disease	74
All injuries Combined	56
Stroke	38
Substance Abuse	32
COPD	30
Pneumonia/Influenza	25
Diabetes	21
Septicemia	16
Nephritis/Nephrosis	15

DATA SOURCE: Boston resident deaths, Massachusetts Department of Public Health. Rates are calculated using the US Census 2000 for resident population.

DATA ANALYSIS: Boston Public Health Commission Research Office

Information About Substance Abuse Among Fenway and South End Residents

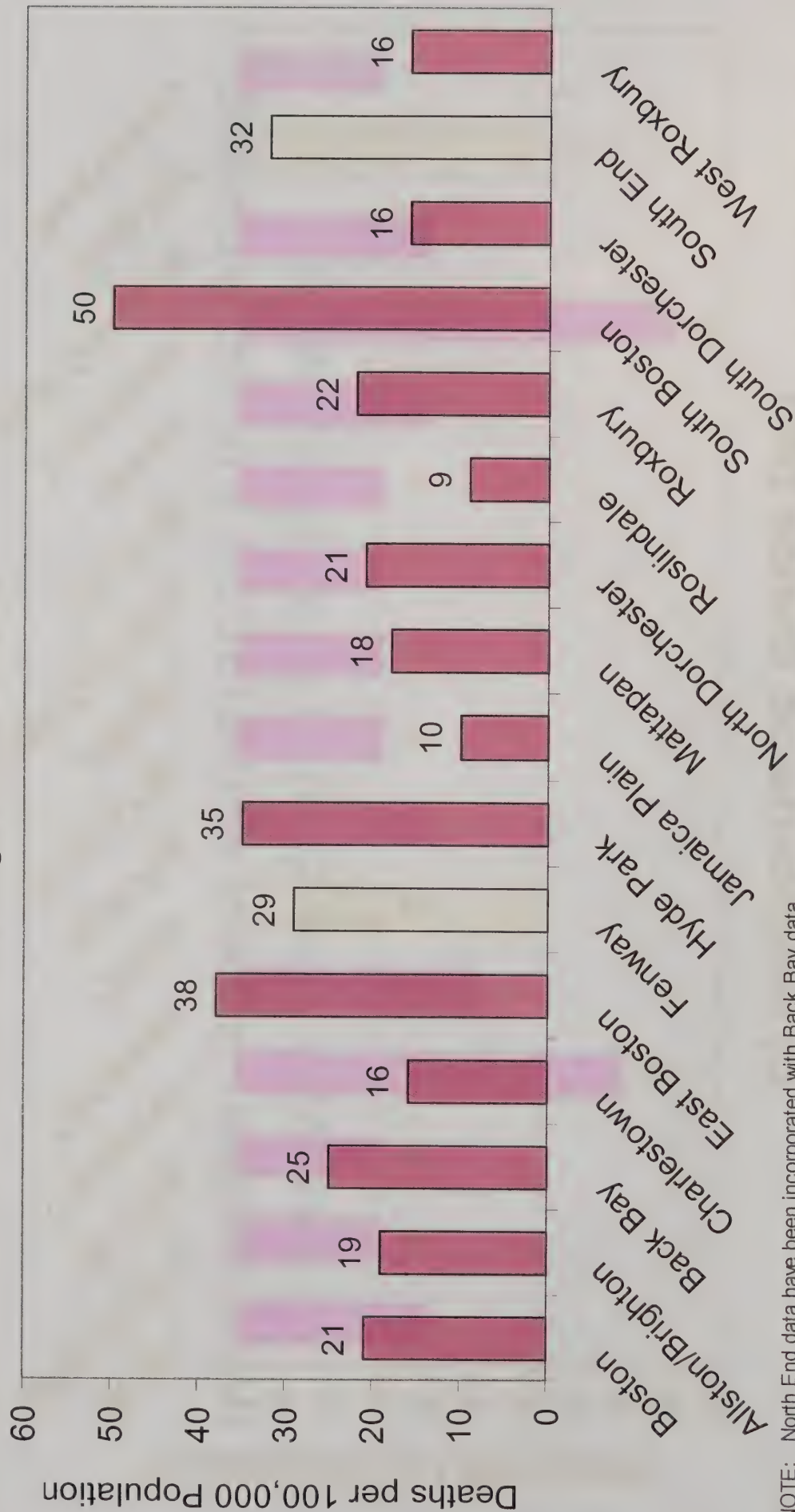
Substance Abuse Hospitalization, Age-Adjusted Rates by Neighborhood, Boston 2001



NOTE: North End data have been incorporated with Back Bay data.
 DATA SOURCE: 2001 Acute Case Mix, Massachusetts Division of Health Care Finance and Policy. Rates are calculated using the US Census 2000 for resident population by zip code.
 DATA ANALYSIS: Boston Public Health Commission Research Office

Substance Abuse Mortality Age-Adjusted Rates by Neighborhood Boston, 2000-2001

Average Annual Rates

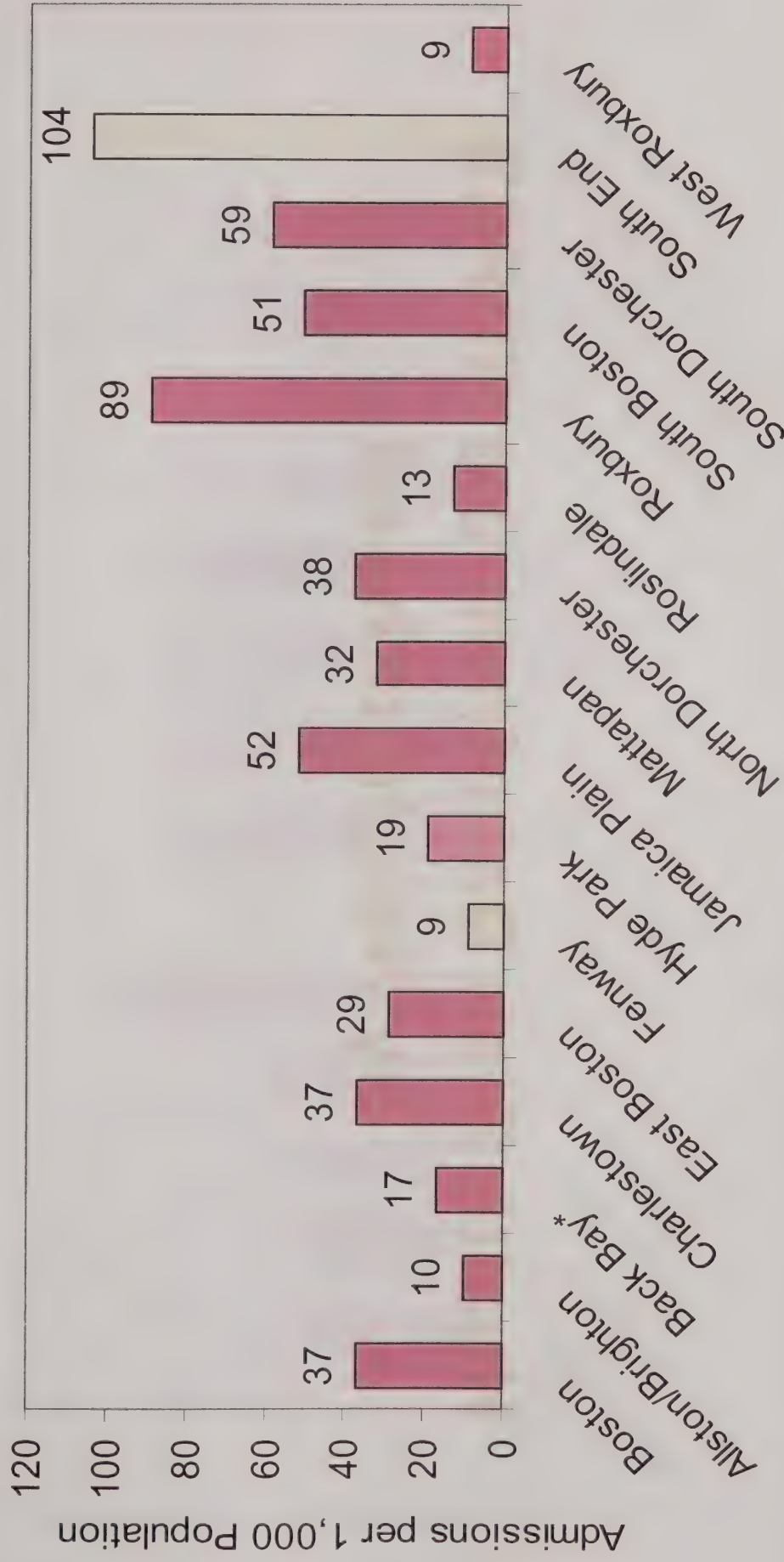


NOTE: North End data have been incorporated with Back Bay data.

DATA SOURCE: Boston resident deaths, Massachusetts Department of Public Health. Rates are calculated using the US Census 2000 for resident population.

DATA ANALYSIS: Boston Public Health Commission Research Office

Publicly-Funded Substance Abuse Treatment Admission Rates by Neighborhood, Boston, July 2001-June 2002

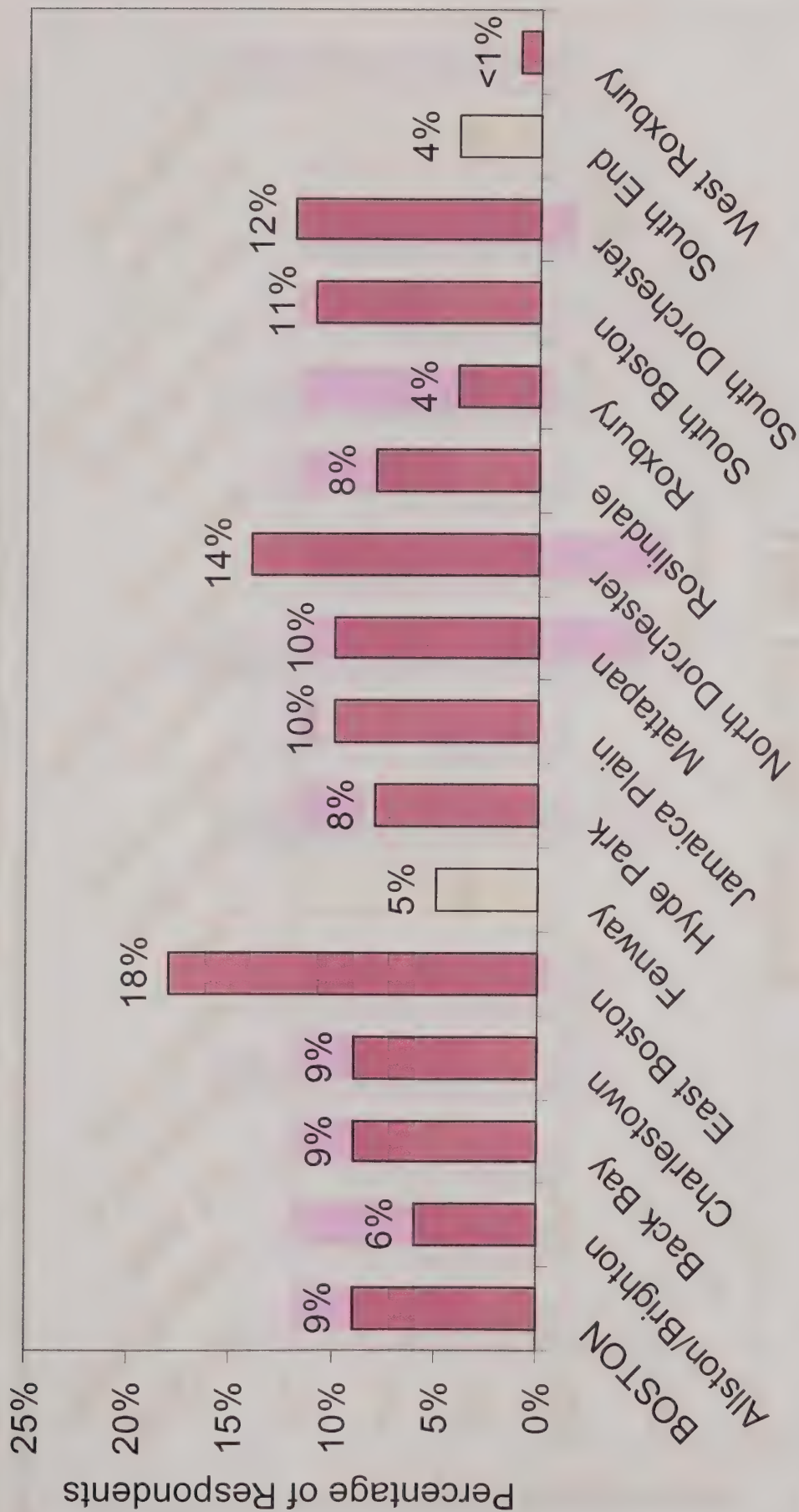


NOTE: North End data have been incorporated with Back Bay data.

DATA SOURCE: Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Bureau of Substance Abuse Services, Substance Abuse Management Information System (SAMIS). Percentages for Boston neighborhoods are calculated using the US Census 2000 for resident population by zip code.
DATA ANALYSIS: Boston Public Health Commission Research Office

Health Risk Data from the BRFSS by Neighborhood

Percentage of Boston Adults Who Are Uninsured by Neighborhood, Boston 1999 and 2001

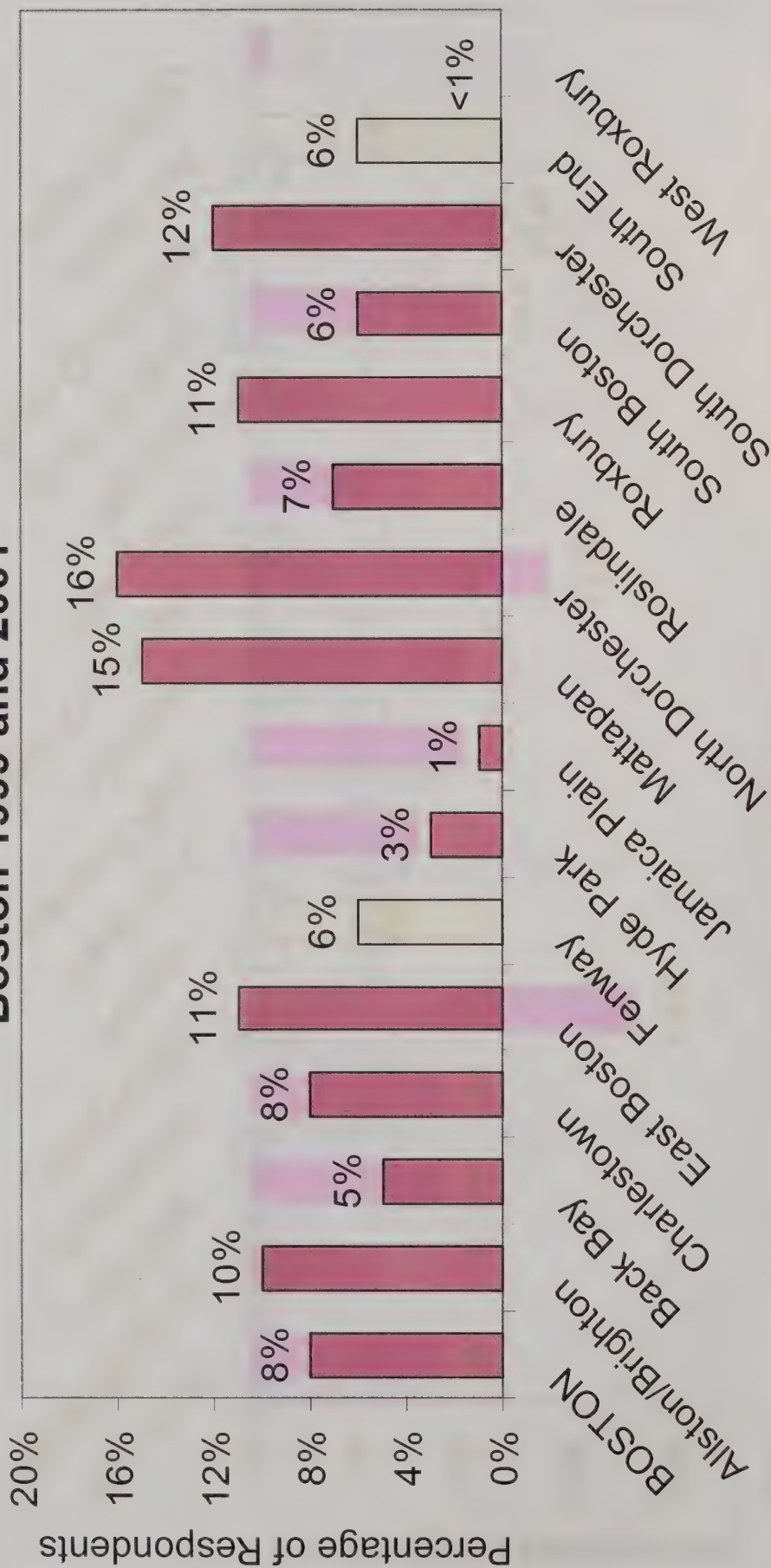


NOTE: North End data have been incorporated with Back Bay data.

DATA SOURCE: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1999 and 2001, Massachusetts Department of Public Health and Boston Public Health Commission

DATA ANALYSIS: Boston Public Health Commission Research Office

Percentage of Boston Adults Who Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed for 15 or More Days in Past Month, by Neighborhood, Boston 1999 and 2001

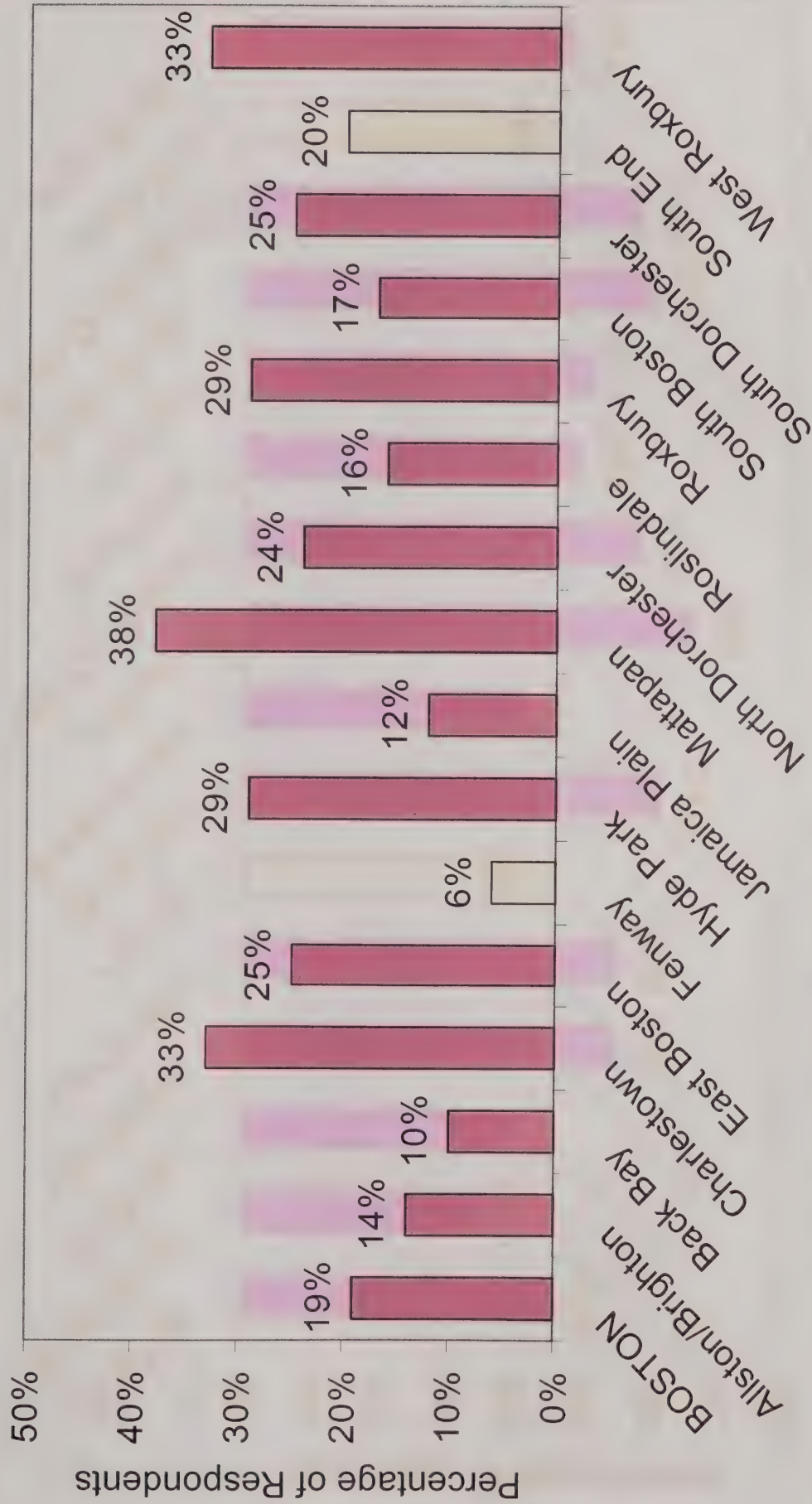


NOTE: North End data have been incorporated with Back Bay data.

DATA SOURCE: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1999 and 2001, Massachusetts Department of Public Health and Boston Public Health Commission

DATA ANALYSIS: Boston Public Health Commission Research Office

Percentage of Boston Adults with High Blood Pressure by Neighborhood, Boston 1999 and 2001

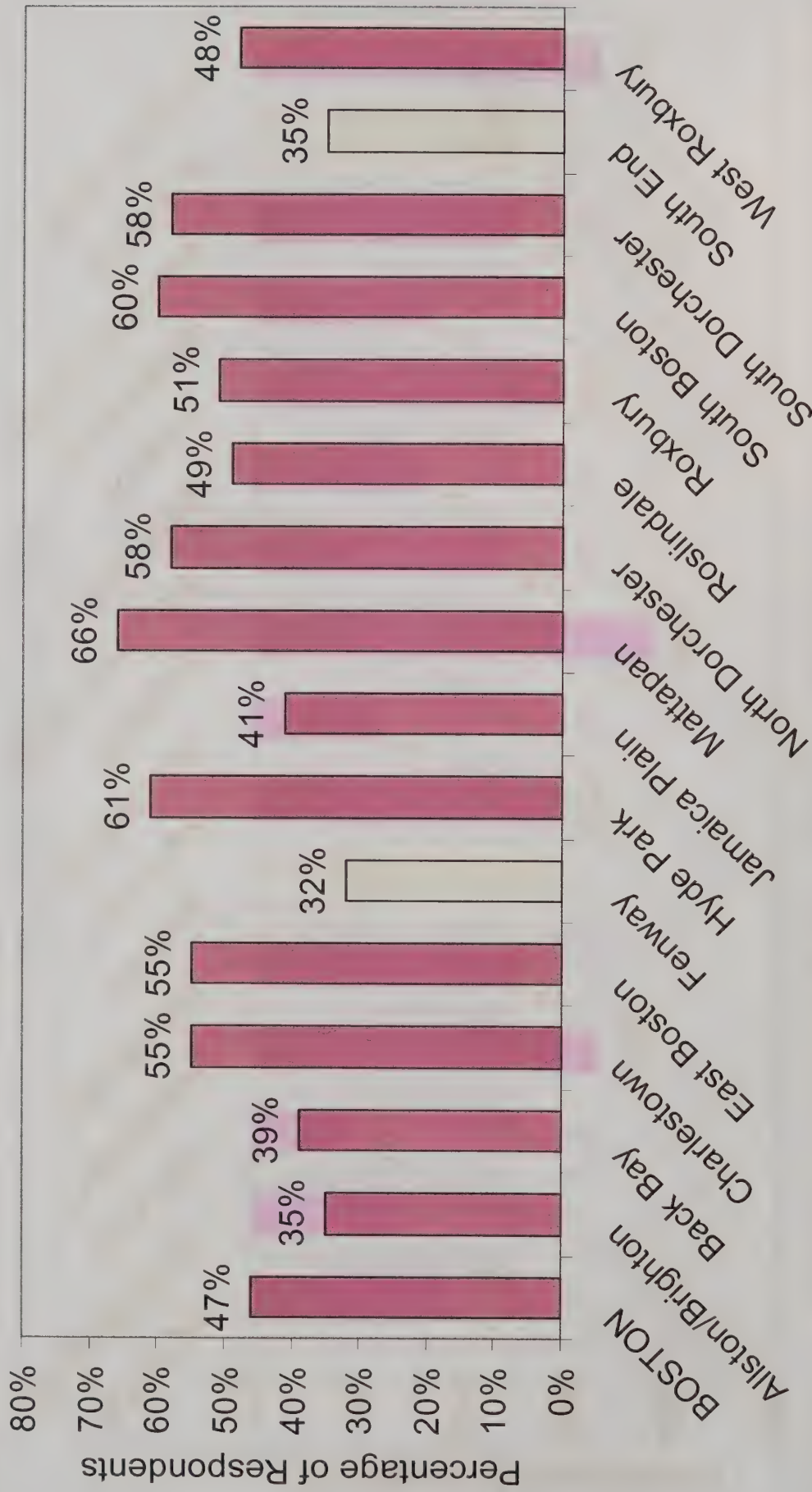


NOTE: North End data have been incorporated with Back Bay data.

DATA SOURCE: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1999 and 2001, Massachusetts Department of Public Health and Boston Public Health Commission

DATA ANALYSIS: Boston Public Health Commission Research Office

Percentage of Boston Adults Overweight or Obese (Combined) by Neighborhood, Boston 1999 and 2001

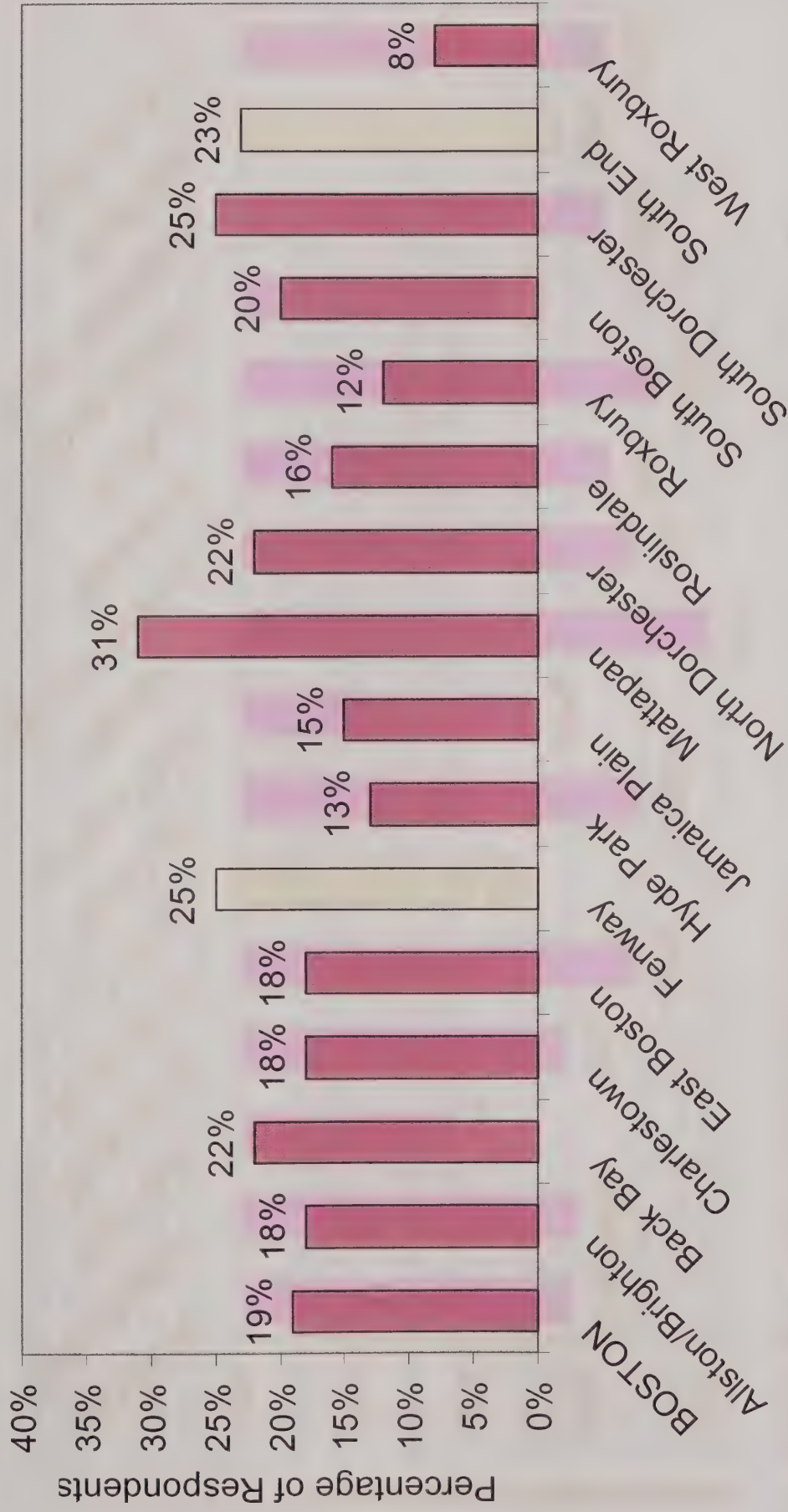


NOTE: North End data have been incorporated with Back Bay data.

DATA SOURCE: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1999 and 2001, Massachusetts Department of Public Health and Boston Public Health Commission

DATA ANALYSIS: Boston Public Health Commission Research Office

Percentage of Boston Adults Who Are Current Smokers by Neighborhood, Boston 1999 and 2001

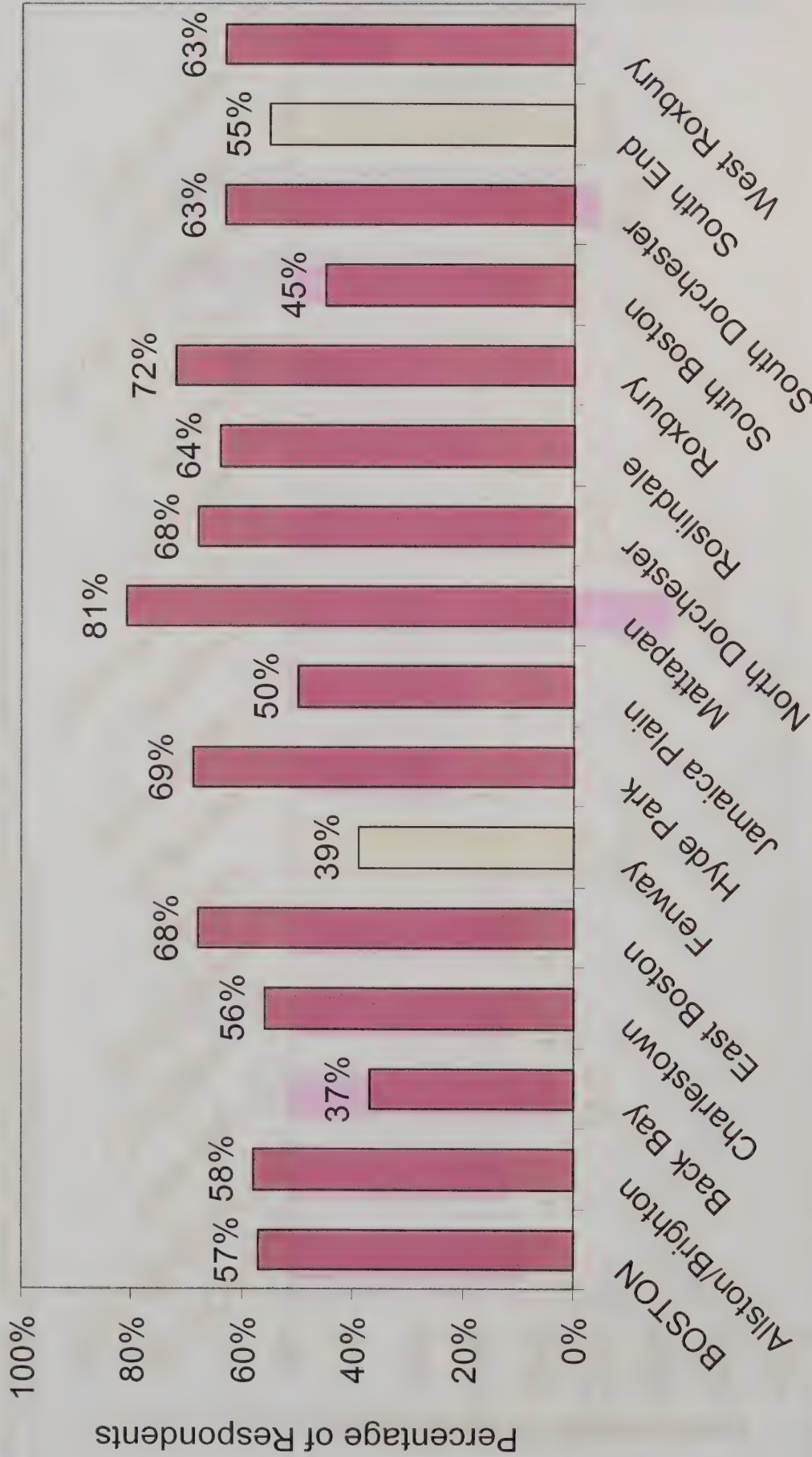


NOTE: North End data have been incorporated with Back Bay data.

DATA SOURCE: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1999 and 2001, Massachusetts Department of Public Health and Boston Public Health Commission

DATA ANALYSIS: Boston Public Health Commission Research Office

Adults At Risk of Health Problems Due to Lack of Exercise* by Neighborhood, Boston 2001



*Respondents who reported no physical activity or less than 30 or minutes a day, five times a week.

NOTE: North End data have been incorporated with Back Bay data.

DATA SOURCE: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2001, Massachusetts Department of Public Health and Boston Public Health Commission

DATA ANALYSIS: Boston Public Health Commission Research Office

FENWAY: Summary of Major Findings

Low Birthweight Births: In 2001, the low birthweight (LBW) rate (7%) for Fenway was almost 25% lower than the LBW rate for Boston overall (9%).

Hepatitis C Incidence: During 2001, the hepatitis C incidence rate for Fenway residents (84 new cases per 100,000 population) was 56% lower than the rate for Boston overall (192 new cases per 100,000).

Violence-Related Gunshot and Sharp Injuries: During 1999-2002, Fenway's violent injury rate (11 per 100,000) was 86% lower than the rate for Boston overall (79 per 100,000).

Asthma Hospitalization: During 1998-2001, Fenway's asthma hospitalization rate for children under age 5 (5 hospitalizations per 1,000 population) was 38% lower than for Boston overall.

Overall Mortality: The 1999-2001 overall mortality rate for Fenway residents (773 deaths per 100,000 population) was 13% lower than the overall rate for Boston (892 deaths per 100,000).

Lack of Exercise: Thirty-nine percent of Fenway residents reported engaging in no physical exercise or exercise of less than 30 minutes a day, five or more times a week. This was lower than for Boston overall (57%) and the second lowest among all Boston neighborhoods.

Overweight: Thirty-two percent of Fenway residents are obese or overweight. This is lower than for Boston overall (47%) and the lowest of Boston neighborhoods.

Challenges

Substance Abuse Mortality Rate: The substance abuse mortality rate for Fenway residents during 2000-2001 (29 deaths per 100,000 population) was 38% higher than for Boston overall (21 deaths per 100,000).

HIV/AIDS Mortality Rate: The HIV/AIDS mortality rate for Fenway residents during 2000-2001 (31 deaths per 100,000 population) was 2.5 times higher than the rate for Boston overall (12 deaths per 100,000).

Diabetes Mortality Rate: The diabetes mortality rate for Fenway during 2000-2001 (34 deaths per 100,000 population) was 62% higher than the rate for Boston overall (21 deaths per 100,000).

Suicide Attempt Rates Among Children and Adolescents: During 1998-2001, the Fenway suicide attempt rate of 455 per 100,000 population for youth ages 10-17 was about 3 times higher than the overall Boston rate of 158 per 100,000 and the highest rate among Boston neighborhoods.

Current Smokers: One in four (25%) Fenway residents reported being current smokers. This is higher than the rate of smoking for Boston overall (19%).

SOUTH END: Summary of Major Findings

Low Birthweight Births: In 2001, the low birthweight (LBW) rate (8%) for the South End was almost 11% lower than the LBW rate for Boston overall (9%).

Overall Mortality: The 1999-2001 overall mortality rate for South End residents (732 deaths per 100,000 population) was 18% lower than the overall rate for Boston (892 deaths per 100,000).

Cancer Mortality: The cancer mortality rate for the South End during 2000-2001 (183 deaths per 100,000 population) was 16% lower than the overall Boston rate (218 deaths per 100,000 population).

Heart Disease Mortality: The heart disease mortality rate for South End residents during 2000-2001 (74 deaths per 100,000 population) was 65% lower than the rate for Boston overall (214 deaths per 100,000).

Overweight: Thirty-five percent of South End residents are obese or overweight. This is lower than for Boston overall (47%) and among the lowest of Boston neighborhoods.

Challenges

Hepatitis C Incidence: During 2001, the hepatitis C incidence rate for South End residents (251 new cases per 100,000 population) was 31% higher than the rate for Boston overall (192 new cases per 100,000).

Asthma Hospitalization Among Children: The asthma hospitalization rate for South End children under the age of 5 (10 hospitalizations per 1,000 population) was 25% higher than the overall Boston rate (8 hospitalizations per 1,000).

Violence-Related Gunshot and Sharp Injuries: During 1999-2002, South End's violent injury rate (146 per 100,000) was 85% higher than the rate for Boston overall (79 per 100,000).

HIV/AIDS Prevalence: As of October 3, 2003, the HIV/AIDS prevalence rate for the South End (2,541 cases per 100,000) was the highest rate among Boston's neighborhoods. It is 3.5 times higher than the overall rate for Boston.

Substance Abuse Mortality Rate: The substance abuse mortality rate for South End residents during 2000-2001 (32 deaths per 100,000 population) was 52% higher than for Boston overall (21 deaths per 100,000).

HIV/AIDS Mortality Rate: The HIV/AIDS mortality rate for South End residents during 2000-2001 (14 deaths per 100,000 population) was 17% higher than the rate for Boston overall (12 deaths per 100,000).

Current Smokers: Almost one in four (23%) South End residents reported being current smokers. This is higher than the rate of smoking for Boston overall (19%).

CHINATOWN: Summary of Major Findings

Demographics: The Chinatown population increased 34% between 1990 and 2000. The percentage of Asians in Chinatown declined while the percentages of other races/ethnicities in Chinatown, especially Whites, increased.

Eighty-two percent of the Asian population in Boston is foreign born. Although the Asian population is ethnically diverse, Chinese and Vietnamese account for almost 70% of the Boston Asian population.

Mortality: Between 1991 and 2000, the mortality rate among Chinatown residents declined 7%, from 703 deaths per 100,000 population to 651 deaths per 100,000.

Cancer Mortality: For the period 1999-2000, the cancer mortality age-adjusted rate for Chinatown (131 deaths per 100,000 population) was 41% below the Boston rate and the lowest rate of all Boston neighborhoods.

Heart Disease Mortality: For the period 1999-2000, the age-adjusted heart disease mortality rate for Chinatown (167 deaths per 100,000) was 24% lower than the Boston rate. In 2000, among races/ethnicities of Boston, Asians had the second lowest heart disease mortality rate (86 deaths per 100,000 population), after Hispanics (63 deaths per 100,000).

Challenges

Tuberculosis (TB) Incidence Rate: In 2000, the TB incidence rate for Chinatown (41 new cases per 100,000 population) was three times higher than the rate for Boston (14 new cases per 100,000) and the second highest rate among Boston neighborhoods.

Adequate Prenatal Care: During 2000, the adequacy level of prenatal care for Chinatown (63%) was 18% lower than the Boston level and the second lowest level among all Boston neighborhoods. Among Asian women citywide, by maternal birthplace, the lowest level of adequate prenatal care occurred for those from Vietnam.

Low Birthweight (LBW) Births: In 2000, the Chinatown LBW rate of 12% was 33% higher than the Boston LBW rate (9%) and along with Roxbury was the highest rate among Boston neighborhoods.

Cervical Cancer Screening: During 1997-1999, among Boston adults, only 67% of Asian women reported having had a Pap smear in the past three years. This was the lowest among all races/ethnicities, and substantially less than for Boston overall (87%).

Public Health Commission Programs Serving the Fenway and the South End

MARK MEDIA

3572
3566

SIDA

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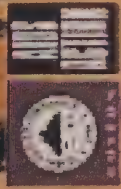
1 800 235 2331



he's real cute and he's got a great job
but when
he didn't
put on a condom

I said,
Hello!
DO I LOOK STUPID?

AIDS
IT AIN'T OVER YET
1 800 235 2331



I like him but when he wanted to go

all the way
I said,

Hello!

I may be young, but
I'M NOT STUPID.

AIDS
IT AIN'T OVER YET
1 800 788 1234
Youth Only AIDS Line



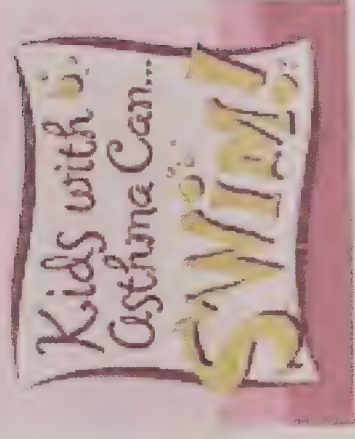
Syphilis

- Discovered a trend of increased syphilis cases among gay men in Boston
- Produced and distributed new brochures about syphilis and increase in crystal meth use



Asthma

- Increased educational and fun activities for children with asthma with a summer camp program, swimming lessons and the Boston Action Games.
- Continued resources for healthy homes initiatives
- Obtained new funding to increase data collection in asthma



Youth and Family Support

- Promote Physical Activity
 - develop messages on benefits of exercise
 - create opportunities for exercise
- Boston Asthma Action Games
- Kids With Asthma Can...
 - CAMP
 - SWIM



Healthy Homes



Boston's Smoking Ban

- On May 5, 2003, the Commission implemented the Tobacco Free Workplace Regulation
- Bars and clubs visited and trained
- Since implementation: few violations and call for statewide ban



Community Partnerships

- Grants and training to community health centers (CHCs)
- Cancer and other health screening days at community venues with Boston's public health van
- Funding for new obesity, exercise and diet-based initiatives





It's about us

Strong women growing stronger



FIRSTLink *of Boston*

Connecting
families
and their newborns
to services
in their communities

2010-2011
Annual Report



